Amendments to the Specification:

The paragraph beginning at Page 10, line 3-13, to be amended as follows:

In the preferred embodiment, the invention is configured to work with the netpage networked computer system, a summary of which is given below and a detailed description of which is given in our earlier applications, including in particular applications USSN 09/575,129 ~~(docket no. NPT002US)~~, USSN 09/575,174 ~~(docket no. NPS001US)~~, USSN 09/575,155 ~~(docket no. NPP003US)~~, USSN 09/575,195 ~~(docket no. NPA002US)~~ and USSN 09/575,141 ~~(docket no. IJ52US)~~. It will be appreciated that not every implementation will necessarily embody all or even most of the specific details and extensions described in these applications in relation to the basic system. However, the system is described in its most complete form to assist in understanding the context in which the preferred embodiments and aspects of the present invention operate.

The paragraph beginning at Page 11, line 18-31, to be amended as follows:

As illustrated in Figure 2, the netpage pen 101, a preferred form of which is described in our earlier application USSN 09/575,174 ~~(docket no. NPS001US)~~, works in conjunction with a netpage printer 601, an Internet-connected printing appliance for home, office or mobile use. The pen is wireless and communicates securely with the netpage printer via a short-range radio link 9.

The netpage printer 601, preferred forms of which are described in our earlier application USSN 09/575,155 ~~(docket no. NPP003US)~~ and our co-filed application USSN 09/693,514 ~~(docket no. NPS024US)~~, is able to deliver, periodically or on demand, personalized newspapers, magazines, catalogs, brochures and other publications, all printed at high quality as interactive netpages. Unlike a personal computer, the netpage printer is an appliance which can be, for example, wall-mounted adjacent to an area where the morning news is first consumed, such as in a user's kitchen, near a breakfast table, or near the household's point of departure for the day. It also comes in tabletop, desktop, portable and miniature versions.

The paragraph beginning at Page 12, line 10-17, to be amended as follows:

The netpage system is made considerably more convenient in the preferred embodiment by being used in conjunction with high-speed microelectromechanical system (MEMS) based inkjet (Memjet™) printers, for example as described in our earlier application USSN 09/575,141 ————— (docket no. IJ52US). In the preferred form of this technology, relatively high-speed and high-quality printing is made more affordable to consumers. In its preferred form, a netpage publication has the physical characteristics of a traditional newsmagazine, such as a set of letter-size glossy pages printed in full color on both sides, bound together for easy navigation and comfortable handling.

The paragraph beginning at Page 16, line 28-31, through to Page 17, line 1-11 to be amended as follows:

One embodiment of the physical representation of the tag, shown in Figure 4a and described in our earlier application USSN 09/575,129 ————— (docket no. NPT002US), includes fixed target structures 15, 16, 17 and variable data areas 18. The fixed target structures allow a sensing device such as the netpage pen to detect the tag and infer its three-dimensional orientation relative to the sensor. The data areas contain representations of the individual bits of the encoded tag data. To maximise its size, each data bit is represented by a radial wedge in the form of an area bounded by two radial lines and two concentric circular arcs. Each wedge has a minimum dimension of 8 dots at 1600 dpi and is designed so that its base (its inner arc), is at least equal to this minimum dimension. The height of the wedge in the radial direction is always equal to the minimum dimension. Each 4-bit data symbol is represented by an array of 2×2 wedges. The fifteen 4-bit data symbols of each of the six codewords are allocated to the four concentric symbol rings 18a to 18d in interleaved fashion. Symbols are allocated alternately in circular progression around the tag. The interleaving is designed to maximise the average spatial distance between any two symbols of the same codeword.

The paragraph beginning at Page 20, line 2-12, to be amended as follows:

An object-indicating (or function-indicating) tag contains a tag ID which directly identifies a user interface element in the page description associated with the region (or equivalently, a function). All the tags in the zone of the user interface element identify the user interface element, making them all identical and therefore indistinguishable. Object-indicating tags do not, therefore, support the capture of an absolute pen path. They do, however, support the capture of a relative pen path. So long as the position sampling frequency exceeds twice the encountered tag frequency, the displacement from one sampled pen position to the next within a stroke can be unambiguously determined. As an alternative, the netpage pen 101 can contain a pair or motion-sensing accelerometers, as described in our earlier application USSN 09/575,174 ————————(docket no. NPS001US).

The paragraph beginning at Page 23, line 15-19, to be amended as follows:

The nib style 825 for a drawing object specifies the line (or pen) shape, size, color and texture, and is derived from the current nib style 825 associated with the netpage pen 801 being used. The netpage pen 801, nib style 825, and digital ink 873 are described in further detail in our earlier application USSN 09/575,174 ————————(docket no. NPS001US).

The paragraph beginning at Page 24, line 18-31, through to Page 25, line 1-20 to be amended as follows:

Modeless operations are implemented using "dragging", and the dragging action may be performed using the non-marking nib or the marking nib. Dragging can be used to apply an attribute to an object, to drop an object at a location, or to apply a command at a location. The starting point of the drag stroke is typically the command or palette icon, and the ending point of the drag stroke is typically a desired location. These interaction techniques are described in further detail in our earlier application USSN 09/663,701 ————————(docket no. NPA047US).

Modal Operations

When operating modally, the user simply selects colors and styles, by clicking the appropriate button on the palette, and draws or "paints" (by drawing) in the usual way on the surface of the page. There may be no indication of the current mode (color, pen, brush, etc.), the drawing or painting consisting merely of fixed-width and fixed-color drawn lines until the page is reprinted. If the pen has a built-in display, such as an LCD feature, then the display can indicate the current mode. Alternatively, the pen may have an embedded electronically controlled color indicator, in which case the indicator displays the user-selected color. This pen with color indicator is described in further detail in our co-filed application USSN 09/693,216————————(docket no. NPS004US). There is no history of mode changes on the page itself. An example of a Modal Drawing Page 536a using a modal palette is shown in Figure 20, and an example Modal Palette Page 537 is shown in Figure 21.

Modeless Operations

When operating modelessly, color, pen and brush attributes are applied to a part of the picture after that part is drawn. Netpage provides one way to support modeless pen attributes, by enabling the joining of elements of the drawing to pen attributes in a palette using a lasso 541 drawn with the pen. The tail of the lasso is joined to the attribute in the palette, and the loop of the lasso circumscribes the part of the drawing to which the attribute is being applied. When a marking pen is used, the lasso feature provides a graphical representation of applying an attribute to a part of the drawing. Lassos can also be drawn with the pen in non-marking mode and a reprint can then be provided after each attribute is applied, either automatically on completion of lasso stroke, or on user request. Lassoing and related techniques are described in further detail in our earlier application USSN 09/663,701————————(docket no. NPA047US).

The paragraph beginning at Page 26, line 23-26, to be amended as follows:

Alternatively, the user is able to select content using the standard netpage selection mechanism, enabling the user to copy content, paste content, or delete the selected content. . These techniques are described in further detail in our earlier application USSN 09/663,640————————(docket no. NPA049US).

The paragraph beginning at Page 30, line 31, through to Page 31, line 1-13, to be amended as follows:

A netpage pen 801 may have interchangeable nibs to give the user the ability to change the marking nib. This pen with interchangeable nibs is described in further detail in our co-filed application USSN 09/693,341——————(docket no. NPS008US). When the user attaches a new nib to the netpage pen, the pen obtains the nib id from the nib and notifies the system of the changed nib id. The system uses the nib id to look up the nib style, and the pen's nib style attributes are set to match the characteristics of the new nib. Subsequent user selections from the pen style palette will overwrite these nib style settings.

A netpage universal pen, described in further detail in further detail in our co-filed application USSN 09/693,216——————(docket no. NPS004US), contains a printhead. The user selects pen/brush style attributes from a palette, thus updating the current nib style. The pen then faithfully reproduces a stroke which reflects current nib style attributes. Subsequent user selections from the pen style palette will overwrite the nib style settings and change the stroke style produced by the pen.